THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 40. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1, 1865. No. 40.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 15,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the Central Office, 244 *F street, Washington, D. C., and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or* 244 *F street, Washington, D. C.,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

GOOD WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the Government.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 4, 1865.

To the Branches and Aid Societies tributary to the Sanitary Commission:

In a circular (No. 90) issued from this office May 15, last, you were called on to continue your labors in collecting and providing supplies up to the present date. For the alacrity you have shown in complying with this request, under circumstances so unfavorable to zeal, we tender you special thanks. Your continued support has enabled us to extend a generous assistance to our armies gathered at Washington and Louisville, and elsewhere, before being finally mustered out of service. When you have forwarded to our Receiving Depots such supplies as you may now have in hand, we hope to find our storehouses sufficiently recruited to meet all remaining wants of the service. In the Eastern Department our work of supply is substantially done, with the exception of a limited service still required in the Department of Washington.

In the Western Department it may continue, on a very diminished scale, a couple of months longer. In Texas and the Department of the Gulf the supply service may possibly last all summer. But, by economy of our stores in hand, we feel authorized to say that after collecting what is already in existence we shall be able to meet all just demands made upon us. We, therefore, in accordance with our promise, notify our Branches that their labors in collecting supplies for us may finally cease with this date. We shall make no further requisitions upon them, except in regard to supplies already in their hands.

We hope our Branches will use all dili-

gence in forwarding to our Receiving Depots, through the accustomed channels, whatever stores may reach them from their Aid Societies, or any they have in hand.

All balances in cash left in the Branch treasuries, after settling up their local affairs, will be forwarded to Geo. T Strong, Esq., Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

So far as any of our Branches are engaged in other portions of our work than in collecting and forwarding supplies, their labors will continue so long as those of the Commission itself last. But the supply work is over, and the characteristic labors of the women of the land, in furnishing hospital clothing and comforts for sick and wounded soldiers, are completed. Henceforward, during the few months of existence still allotted to the Sanitary Commission to complete its work of collecting the pensions and back pay of the soldiers, in which it already has one hundred and twenty-seven offices established, to make up its scientific record and close up its widely-extended affairs, there will be no probable necessity for addressing the women of the country, and this circular may be our last opportunity, until the final Report of the Commission is made, of expressing the gratitude of the Board for their patient, humane, and laborious devotion to our common work.

For more than four years the U. S. Sanitary Commission has depended on its Branches, mainly directed and controlled by women, for keeping alive the interest in its work in all the villages and homes of the country; for establishing and banding together the Soldiers' Aid Societies which in thousands have sprung up and united their strength in our service. By correspondence and by actual visitation, as well as by a system of canvassing, you, at the centres of influence, have maintained your hold upon the homes of the land, and kept your storehouses and ours full of their contributions.

By what systematic and business-like devotion of your time and talents you have been able to accomplish this we have been studious and admiring observers. Your volunteer work has had all the regularity of paid labor. In a sense of responsibility, in system, in patient persistency, in attention to wearisome details, in a victory over the fickleness which commonly besets the work of volunteers, you have rivalled the discipline, the patience, and the courage, of soldiers in the field—soldiers enlisted for the war. Not seldom, indeed, your labors, continued through frosts and heats, and without intermission, for years, have broken down your health. But your ranks have always been kept full—and full, too, of the best, most capable, and noble women in the country. Nor do we suppose that you, who have controlled and inspired our Branches, and with whom it has been our happiness to be brought into personal contact, are, because acting in a larger sphere, more worthy of our thanks and respect than the women who have maintained our village Soldiers' Aid Societies. Indeed, the ever-cheering burden of your communications to us has been the praise and love inspired in you by the devoted patriotism, the self-sacrificing zeal, of the Aid Societies, and of their individual contributors. Through you we have heard the same glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrifices made by humble homes and hands in behalf of our work, which we so often hear from their comrades, of *privates* in the field, who throughout the war have often won the laurels their officers have worn, and have been animated by motives of pure patriotism, unmixed with hope of promotion, or desire for recognition or praise, to give their blood and their lives for the country of their hearts.

To you, and through you to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, and through them to each and every contributor to our supplies—to every woman who has sewed a seam or knitted a stocking in the service of the Sanitary Commission—we now return our most sincere and hearty thanks—thanks which are not ours only, but those of the Camps, the Hospitals, the Transports, the Prisons, the Pickets, and the Lines; where your love and labor have sent comfort, protection, relief, and sometimes life itself. It is not too much to say, that the Army of women at home has fully matched in patriotism and in sacrifices the Army of men in the field. The mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of America have been worthy of the sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers who were fighting their battles. After having contributed their living treasures to the war, what wonder they sent so freely after them all else that they had! And this precious sympathy between the fire-sides and the camp-fires—between the bayonet and the needle, the tanned cheek

and the pale face—has kept the Nation one; has carried the Homes into the Ranks, and kept the Ranks in the Homes, until a sentiment of oneness, of irresistible unanimity—in which domestic and social, civil and religious, political and military elements entered, qualifying, strengthening, enriching, and sanctifying all—has at last conquered all obstacles, and given us an overwhelming, a profound, and a permanent victory.

It has been our precious privilege to be your almoners; to manage and distribute the stores you have created and given us for the soldiers and sailors. We have tried to do our duty impartially, diligently, wisely. For the means of carrying on this vast work which has grown up in our hands, keeping pace with the growing immensity of the war, and which we are now about to lay down, after giving the American public an account of our stewardship, we are chiefly indebted to the money created by the Fairs, which the American women inaugurated and conducted, and to the supplies collected by you under our organization. To you, then, is finally due the largest part of whatever gratitude belongs to the Sanitary Commission. It is as it should be. The soldier will return to his home to thank his own wife, mother, sister, daughter, for so tenderly looking after him in camp and field, in hospital and prison; and thus it will be seen, that it is the homes of the country which have wrought out this great salvation, and that the men and the women of America have an equal part in its glory and its joy.

Invoking the blessing of God upon you all, we are gratefully and proudly your fellow-laborers.

H. W. BELLOWS, President.
A. D. BACHE.
F. L. OLMSTED.
GEORGE T. STRONG.
ELISHA HARRIS.
W. H. VAN BUREN.
WOLCOTT GIBBS.
S. G. HOWE.
C. R. AGNEW.
J. S. NEWBERRY.
RT. REV. T. M. CLARK.
HON. R. W. BURNETT.
HON. MARK SKINNER.
HON. JOSEPH HOLT.
HORACE BINNEY.
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.
REV. J. H. HEYWOOD.
CHARLES J. STILLÉ.
EZRA B. McCAGG.
JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 15, 1865.

With the issue of the accompanying circular, it is deemed important to call the earnest attention of all those co-workers who have so faithfully contributed to the usefulness of the Commission during the past four years, to the work of its "Army and Navy Claim Agency," now being prosecuted by agencies established throughout the loyal States, for the gratuitous adjustment and collection of claims against the Government, for soldiers, sailors, and their dependents. It is most earnestly desired, that within the next sixty days the fact that this enterprise has been inaugurated may be brought to the knowledge of, and the opportunity of enjoying its benefits afforded to, every soldier and soldier's family throughout the Union. To the Branches and Aid Societies the Commission appeals with confidence, to enlist their lively interest in this effort. A list of the Local Agencies already established by the Commission is appended.* Each Aid Society should select the names of those agents most accessible to the field of labor, and should direct in person, if practicable, every claimant to such agent. Where this cannot be accomplished, the claimant's name and post-office address, and the name, rank, company, regiment, and service of the soldier, with the date of his discharge or death, should be taken, and a letter written at once to the agent, who will return the proper blanks, with directions for their execution.

These suggestions are simple, but if energetically carried into operation, most valuable results must follow.

This is a work worthy of your utmost zeal and energy, and in its accomplishment all the appliances of the press, of public speech, and private effort, of the various local interests so familiar to you all, should be freely used.

Let but the united activity of all be exercised in this enterprise, and in the future it will be rightly termed the crowning effort of the Commission's career of beneficence.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 4, 1865.

It has been suggested that we should make this, our Final Report, a short History of the Association, tracing its course from the time of its organization, April 29, 1861, to this 4th of July, 1865, when, its work being done, the Woman's Central Associa-

* See page 1277.

tion of Relief closes its career, and must live henceforth only in the memory of its friends, or as an incident in the chronicles of the Great Rebellion. But whatever may be thought desirable hereafter, in regard to this proposition, we have determined for the present simply to take up the thread where we left it fourteen months ago, and, as clearly and rapidly as possible, follow the course of our work from that time to this, when the end of the war has brought with it the end of our work.

Fourteen months ago to-day, at the opening of the spring campaign, our gallant Army of the Potomac was obstinately fighting its way through the dense underbrush, in those merciless battles of the Wilderness. May, with its buds and blossoms, its tender green, and delicate wild-flowers, came and went. June, filled with the beauty of earth, and air, and sky—the richest and loveliest month of the year—burst upon us in all her splendor. And still the fighting went on. Five weeks passed—six weeks—seven long weeks. Was there to be no end to the bloodshed and the suffering, to the anxiety and misery of those days and nights? And still that army, with its face set towards Richmond, pressed on—marching and fighting, fighting and marching. From the Rappahannock to Spottsylvania Court House, from Spottsylvania to Cold Harbor, from Cold Harbor to the entrenchments before Petersburgh. "We shall fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," said our Lieutenant General, with quiet, determined voice. It took all summer—it took all winter. Sherman, who had fought and marched his army from the prairies to the sea, was at hand. Sheridan, with his cavalry, had swept down the Valley. The "right time" had come, and our General gave the signal. The assault was made. Petersburgh and Richmond were evacuated! Lee's and Johnston's armies were surrendered! The war was over!

Since we last addressed you, death has again entered our little circle. At the Annual Meeting in May we missed our kind and ever-courteous President from his accustomed seat. Although in his eighty-third year, Dr. Valentine Mott was most punctilious in his attendance at our meetings and unfailing in his interest in our work. To his influence and active support was due much of the public respect and confidence shown towards this Association at its formation. At a recent meeting it was resolved that the vacant office in the Board, occasioned by his death, should remain unfilled, out of respect to the memory of our first and only President.

During the past year, or rather the past fourteen months, there has been but little incident of note in our work. If we except our Soldiers' Aid Society Council, held in this city last November, the days at our rooms have come and gone with almost unvarying sameness. At this Council, an account of which has already been published in the *Bulletin*, there were 215 delegates present, representatives from Soldiers' Aid Societies in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, and Canada. Since then, a series of articles, addressed to you, and published in the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, have kept you fully informed of the progress of our work.

In examining the statistical reports of the different Committees, we find some few changes in their work from previous years. The Committee on Correspondence reports having had in the field, at different times, nine Canvassing Agents. Also, that 369 lectures have been delivered by these gentlemen in the States of New York and Connecticut. We notice also, in this connection, an increase of 138 Contributing Societies over the number reported a year ago. The proposition made in our Third Annual Report, to furnish those Auxiliary Societies desiring it with material at half-price, under certain restrictions, has been of mutual benefit. Our Contributing Societies at present number 813, not including those sending through Centres of Collection. Of these, 375 have availed themselves of this offer. Nearly one-half of the sum expended for material was furnished by the Aid Societies; the rest being given by the Sanitary Commission for this purpose, at our request.

For the last few weeks the Special Relief work has been greatly increased by the returning regiments passing through this city. Our rooms have been thronged daily with soldiers in need of clothing. A new feature in this department of work has been the systematic visiting of all the Military Hospitals in this city, and upon the neighboring islands, which has been done by our Hospital Visitor—a lady who volunteered her services for this duty. We had before this supplied these hospitals upon requisitions of the surgeons, or through other

trustworthy agencies. The last report of our Hospital Visitor, sent in three months ago, speaks of the condition of these local hospitals as exceedingly satisfactory—sufficiently so, it is suggested, to make the services of a Hospital Visitor no longer necessary.

We call your attention to the Tables at the end of this Report. They contain a Summary of the total receipts, distributions, and expenditures, of the Association, in money and supplies, from its organization to the close of its work. Also a list, as complete as we have been able to make it, of all places from which supplies have been received during the war. They number 1,920.

In our Third Annual Report, we spoke of "Homes," or "Sanitaria," which the Sanitary Commission proposed to establish for our disabled soldiers. After much research and careful study of the subject, the Commission decided that the vexed question, as to whether these Homes were or were not needed by our American soldiery, and to what extent, could alone be determined by actual experiment. They have accordingly opened a "Home" in this city, for disabled discharged soldiers. It contains at present only about 40 inmates, although it has been open two months. Our latest information upon this subject is derived from a letter written by the President of the Commission, dated May 26, from which we quote:

"There is, however, a class of persons made helpless by the war—some of them yet to develop the whole extent of their broken constitutions—who must be made comfortable for life in public institutions. How numerous this class will prove it is impossible even to conjecture. It does not include *all the helpless;* because a large proportion of them will receive the tenderest care of their own families, too happy to watch over, and protect, and solace them, as they should be, even though in very moderate circumstances. Let us do nothing to discourage this noble pride of domestic independence, this sacred bond of consanguinity. A large share of the invalidism of the war we shall never hear of. Our proud boys will hide their scars, and die in the sacred retirement of homes that will not parade their services or their sorrows; happy in having borne and rendered both. This, too, is every way to be admired and encouraged. But there are many foreigners who have fought for us, and have all the claims of natives; since to mix their blood with ours on our battle-fields makes them our kindred, and "of one blood," in even a higher sense than usual. There are fatherless, motherless, homeless soldiers; blind, consumptive, limbless men, full of sorrows and necessities, who require an absolute and permanent asylum. How many they will prove nobody can guess at this moment; but some thousands in all. The States are already moving in their behalf. It would be much better if the nation could agree to make four conveniently-situated homes for this class of men, independent of State lines, and either Federal or State control or support, where the spontaneous charity and mercy of the nation could maintain them, in memory of their service to the Union; where the State and sectional feeling should be steadily withstood, in favor of a larger and more patriotic sentiment, and the guarantee of private intelligence, energy, and integrity, in their ordering, management, and continued improvement, be offered in place of the official formalism, coldness, and fixity, which sooner or later cankers all institutions of benevolence passing into Government hands. Such asylums being tentative, require flexibility, should be started on a small scale, in a temporary way, feel their road, and gradually adapt themselves to their experience of the wants of the men. To erect great edifices, upon any present knowledge of what our American life and spirit requires, would be to stereotype our ignorance and petrify our dreams.

"The Nation, through some Board it has learned to trust, should take some one or more of the cheap Pavilion Hospitals the war has erected, and which must soon be in the market; and, having thoroughly purged it, open one or more wards at a time, testing the want, and gradually developing the best system for the care and comfort and happiness of the men; making the institutions in all cases *mixed*, so as to destroy the horrid, deadening uniformity of classified asylums, putting the wholly disabled and the partially disabled together—the blind and the halt—and by the greatest diversity of industries, and light, even if useless employments, seek to keep up self-respect, drive off *ennui*, restore to society as many as possible, and make those who cannot be restored as little miserable as their wretched circumstances will allow. The wan and woful countenances of many blind

soldiers, many lame and helpless ones, utter strangers to homes of their own, have already stamped an image on my mind of their long, weary future under the best care they can possibly secure, which is full of motive and full of solicitude."

With the close of the Supply Department of the Sanitary Commission, our *National* work, through this agency, ceases. But our work for the soldier does not cease. It has only been brought to our own doors with our returning veterans, and henceforth takes its place as among the most sacred of our home duties.

O friends! On this Fourth of July, this day of our National Independence, which now welcomes home those who have fought and won for us a Second Battle of Independence and Freedom; while flags are flying and drums are beating, and the air is full of rejoicings, in double celebration of this great day; while our hearts are full of gratitude to God for having preserved our country through such great peril, shall we not best prove our gratitude by pledging ourselves anew to finish the work we have so well begun? Our soldiers have not faltered. They have fought the four years' fight through to the end. Nor have we faltered. The loyal women of America have been equally true to the cause, equally faithful to their work, through these long years of anxiety and toil. They knew that peace would come with the triumph of the right. Peace has come; the right has triumphed. The war is over, and our sons and brothers are returning to us. But, in the midst of our rejoicings, let us remember those whose sons and brothers will never return to them, with whom the war will never be over. Let us remember those who come back to us, having left health and limb upon the battle-field, and who would gladly have given life itself had it been required. Let us remember the last words addressed to us, by one whose memory is especially present with us to-day: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, *to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans,* to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations" By the love we bear our martyred President, by the memory of his love for us, we pledge ourselves to carry out this, his last request. And may God bless us in this resolution.

We have been asked to make a few suggestions in regard to the practical form this future work should assume. We do so with diffidence. The confidence, dear friends, with which we have guided you in your work heretofore, falters and hesitates as it approaches your own thresholds. For we feel that the homes, whose thoughtful love has followed the soldier hundreds and thousands of miles, for four years, must surely know best how to cherish and care for him upon his return. At your request, however, we would suggest the following classification of your Home Soldier work:

1st. The care and support of totally disabled men, who may need it; and assistance to the widows and orphans of soldiers requiring aid.

2d. The Collection of Claims, through the Army and Navy Claim Agencies of the Sanitary Commission.

3d. The finding of suitable Employment for partially disabled men.

4th. The visiting of any neighboring Military Hospital, or "Home," and the furnishing of such supplies as may be desirable.

On another page we publish a list of the Claim Agencies already established by the Sanitary Commission. Through these agencies the Commission collects any claim the soldier or his family may have against the Government, whether of Bounty, Back-Pay, or Pensions, free of charge. In many of the smaller places, however, no regular agency will be established. We, therefore, suggest that *one* member of the Soldiers' Aid Society makes this his or her duty. Write for directions and blanks to the "Army and Navy Claim Agency, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

In many places, however, and we hope in most, this local work will be insufficient to absorb all the surplus energy and resources of the community. The great *National* work of the day, growing out of the war, now presents itself to us through the "American Freedmen's Aid Union," and the "American Union Commission." We enclose their circulars, commending them to your judgment.

It has been only after much earnest thought, and serious counsel, that we have concluded that it is best and right for us to dissolve our Association. To undertake any part of the work for our soldiers, as

indicated above, would be merely to duplicate that which is already being done through established agencies of the Commission in this city. We give the list of those agencies as they now exist:

Army and Navy Claim Agency, 35 Chambers street.

Bureau of Employment, 35 Chambers street.

Soldiers' Home, 45 Grove street.

Headquarters of Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway. Apply at this office, either in person or by letter, for any desired information regarding the work of the Commission.

The end of the war has brought with it the end of our work. You, our faithful fellow-workers for four years, can well understand why we should repeat these words, and dwell upon them with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. For while we rejoice that the horrors of war are over, that our country is not only restored to us in all its integrity, but that henceforth it is a free country—purged from the sin of slavery by fire and sword; while we are thankful that the necessity for our work no longer exists, and are glad to be released from its responsibilities and cares, yet these very conditions, dear friends, bring with them the breaking up of our intercourse, and the severing of ties whose strength we scarcely knew, until now, when the hour has come for us to part. There are twenty-five large, thick books, still standing upon our shelves, in which every one of your invoiced letters, received during the past four years, have been carefully preserved. These books are our most valuable records. Let those who want to understand the work in its truest sense read over those hundreds, or rather thousands, of letters. They will find there every phase of the war as reflected in the hearts of the women at home. They will find, too, what the relation of our Association to the people has been, and get some faint idea of the strength and endurance of the people's love for the army. They show also, as nothing else can, the love and confidence which have grown up between us, during these four years of trial, and which we trust may continue to be sacredly cherished to the end of our lives.

As members of this Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, we have held the enviable position of being brought into immediate contact, on the one hand, with the earnest, active minds, and patriotic zeal of the officers of the Commission, while, on the other hand, our work has given us four years of constant intercourse with the most patriotic, the most earnest, and the noblest hearts and minds from among our countrywomen. For the influence of this two-fold relationship we shall never cease to be grateful. It is impossible to be engaged in such a cause for so long a time, and with such associates, without feeling one's own nature elevated and deepened.

The bond existing between the Woman's Central and the Sanitary Commission has been a peculiarly strong one; not only because we are its oldest Branch of Supply, or on account of the exceedingly agreeable and harmonious character of our intercourse, but because, with all our love and admiration of the Commission, there is a little lurking pride—we may as well confess it—that the Commission itself is, in some sense, an offshoot of our own Association.

The President of the Commission has always been a member of our Board. It was while acting as our delegate in Washington, the first summer of the war, seeking the best channel for the distribution of our supplies, that he conceived the idea of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, which, when moulded by the genius of Frederick Law Olmsted, also one of our earliest members, produced that wonderful organization which has prevented and relieved untold suffering, and, as "bearer of the people's love to the people's army," has blessed both giver and receiver.

On the 24th of June, 1861, the Woman's Central voluntarily offered to assume a subordinate position to the Commission as one of its Branches of Supply. It proposed to open a central depot in the City of New York, for the collection of hospital supplies, "such supplies to be delivered solely upon requisition from the Sanitary Commission, or to agents authorized by it." The manner of obtaining these supplies was left to the Association. This agreement, of mutual benefit, has remained unbroken to the present hour.

One remarkable feature in the work of the Commission, and to which, without doubt, much of its success is due, is its discipline. We refer particularly to the discipline enforced and respected throughout its *vol-*

unteer corps of workers. Its Branches receive their orders from the Commission, and carry them out, with as little thought of disputing them as a captain would the orders of his colonel. And you yourselves, dear friends, with your deference to our wishes, have taught us to believe that our authority with you is paramount also. You have chosen to have it so, and have received directions about the work from us in the same spirit of obedience with which we have received them from the Commission. One of your letters says: "We don't think your plan a very good one, but we shall obey orders." And others: "Tell us what to do"—"If you want anything more, tell us what it is, and how soon you want it"—"The war is over, but we mean to keep on working until you tell us to stop." So many, many letters repeating this in every variety of expression. "After this work is over will you not advise us what to do next?" writes another friend.

This wonderful discipline in the volunteer work of the Commission! What is it but the strongest of all bonds—which is love.

It is with aching hearts that we read over these last, most precious letters from you. They are too personal, too sacred, to be quoted, or to be answered here. We want you to know how dependent we have been upon your sympathy and encouragement throughout our work. Don't forget us. Although the Woman's Central no longer exists, its old members wish to be remembered by you as friends, and as fellow-workers in and sympathizers with every cause that represents the welfare of our country, and the interests of humanity. And may God bless us in the future as in the past, and keep us in His great love and mercy.

For the Association.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
ELLEN COLLINS,
CHRISTINE K. GRIFFIN,
M. D. SWETT,
HOWARD POTTER,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the Final Meeting of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, held at Cooper Union, July 7, 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Woman's Central Association of Relief cannot dissolve without expressing its sense of the value and satisfaction of its connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission, whose confidence, guidance and support it has enjoyed for four years past. In now breaking the formal tie that has bound us together, we leave unbroken the bond of perfect sympathy, gratitude and affection, which has grown up between us.

Resolved, That we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our Associate Managers, who have so ably represented our interests in the different sections of our field of duty; and, that to their earnest, unflagging and patriotic exertions, much of the success which has followed our labors is due.

Resolved, That to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, which form the working constituency of this Association, we offer the tribute of our profound respect and admiration for their zeal, constancy and patience to the end. Their boxes and their letters have been alike our support and our inspiration. They have kept our hearts hopeful, and our confidence in our cause always firm. Henceforth the Women of America are banded in town and country, as the men are from city and field. We have wrought, and thought and prayed together, as our soldiers have fought, and bled, and conquered, shoulder to shoulder; and, from this hour, the Womanhood of our country is knit in a common bond, which the softening influences of Peace must not, and shall not weaken or dissolve. May God's blessing rest upon every Soldiers' Aid Society in the list of our contributors, and on every individual worker in their ranks.

Resolved, That to our band of Volunteer Aids, the ladies who, in turn, have so long and usefully labored in the details of our work at these rooms, we give our hearty and affectionate thanks, feeling that their unflagging devotion and cheerful presence have added largely to the efficiency and pleasure of our labors. Their record, however hidden, is on high; and they have in their own hearts the joyful testimony, that in their country's peril and need they were not found wanting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the ladies, who have, at different times, served upon the Board, but are no longer members of it; and that we recall in this hour of parting the memory of each and all who have lent us the light of their countenance, and the help of their hands. Especially do we recognize the valuable aid rendered by the members of

our Registration Committee, who, in the early days of this Association, superintended the training of a band of one hundred women nurses for our Army Hospitals. The successful introduction of this system is chiefly due to the zeal and capacity of these ladies.

Resolved, That in dissolving this Association, we desire to express the gratitude we owe to Divine Providence for permitting the members of this Board to work together in so great and glorious a cause, and upon so large and successful a scale; to maintain for so long a period, relations of such affection and respect, and now to part with such deep and grateful memories of our work and of each other.

Resolved, That the close of the war having enabled this Association to finish the work for which it was organized, the Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army and Navy of the United States, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Secretary.

GENERAL AID SOCIETY OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Aid Society, Buffalo, July 24.

Whereas the necessity of the continuance of the efforts of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, organized for the benefit of the sick and suffering soldier, is now brought to a close by the restoration of the blessing of peace, we, as managers of a branch of this inestimable work, express our feelings in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby place on record our sincere thanks and full appreciation of the sympathy and encouragement rendered us by the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Resolved, That we are most happy to communicate to the officers of this organization, expressions of the most unfeigned gratitude for the kind and harmonious action so invariably extended to this branch of the noble and philanthropic work.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the aid and encouragement given by the officers of the Commission, we are not unmindful of the labor bestowed and the sacrifices made by our auxiliary societies; their prompt assistance and ready response to every appeal has been a sunbeam to brighten every shadow cast upon our exertions in the cause of the suffering soldiers.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the reflection that we have been made co-laborers in this stupendous and unexampled charity, and while life lasts we will cherish the remembrance of this benevolent effort, and hope that future generations may exult in the results of this glorious organization.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Buffalo General Aid Society, and a copy sent to the Central Office of the Sanitary Commission.

MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President.
MRS. HENRY R. SEYMOUR, Vice President.
MRS. J. R. LOTHROP, Vice President.
MRS. JAMES P. WHITE, Treasurer.
MISS GRACE E. BIRD, Secretary.

ROCHESTER SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Rochester Soldiers' Aid Society, recently held at their rooms, the following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society desires to express its high appreciation of the value of the work achieved by the U. S. Sanitary Commission in aid of our soldiers, both through its relations to the home work and to that upon the field; in the former, encouraging, stimulating, and directing the production of supplies; and in the latter, wisely distributing to our vast armies the immense contributions, which, since its organization, have constantly flowed into its channels from almost every home in the land.

Resolved, That we regard with unfeigned satisfaction our own connection with this body, as one greatly promoting the efficiency of our efforts, and highly agreeable to ourselves, and that we desire to express our thanks for the courtesy and kindness which has ever characterized its intercourse with this Society.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit these resolutions to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington.

By order of the Society.

MRS. L. GARDNER,
Cor. Secretary.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—NEW HAVEN.

In closing the business of this Society, it is due to our friends and co-laborers to give expression to feelings growing out of our long connection in labor for the amelioration of the soldiers of our armies in their struggles and sacrifices in the cause of human rights and the government of our fathers, vindicated and maintained by their

noble sons, and re-established forever by their valor: it is therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a Branch of the "U. S. Sanitary Commission," express our pride in having formed a portion of that active organized benevolence, unparallcled in its proportions in any country, and tender our thanks to its officers for the uniform courtesy, sympathy and consideration extended to us as a society; and we further express our approval and admiration of all its satisfactory results in the great christian and beneficent objects of relieving the calamities of war and assuaging the woes of its avenging justice.

Resolved, That to our auxiliary societies words can but partially convey the expression of feeling that affects us in dissolving the ties that have united us in this holy cause. Reliance in our good faith, patience with our short comings, prompt and cheerful compliance with our repeated and urgent calls, can never be forgotten by us, individually or as a society, and calls forth deep and heart-felt gratitude.

Resolved, That our satisfaction is increased by the pleasurable reflection that in our country and in our midst there are women equal to the great emergencies of christian war; women who have not quailed before disease and death, or shrunk from the spectacle of hospitals or the horrors of the battle-field, but have left the comforts of home and the luxuries of wealth to serve and administer to the wounded soldier or to smooth the dying pillow, and carry the last whispered message to the loved at home. With such illustrations of the heroic element in wives, mothers, and sisters, have we not a sure guarantee that husbands, fathers, and brothers, with God's favor, will be forever invincible?

Resolved, That we are deeply indebted to the various transportation companies for long-continued and cheerful assistance in our operations. To Adams' Express Company especially, which, from the nature of its organization, was in more constant requisition, warmest thanks are due from the whole community, as well as from ourselves and our auxiliaries. Their aid has been, from the beginning to the glorious end, cheerful, untiring, and of great value

Resolved, That we bow in humble adoration to the Giver of all good, that He has delivered our nation from the violence of enemies and the scourge of war, and preserved to us, for all generations, the country of our sires; and that we, the descendants of heroic mothers, have been able to add to the mite of our labor the contribution of prayers to the Giver of victory, for blessing and favor, and the consolations of sympathy with the sorrows of the widow and the orphan.

E. S. Roberts,
Cor. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

At a meeting held by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Irvington, June 29, 1865, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do not dissolve the Soldiers' Aid Society, but consider its duties changed. Hereafter we will turn our attention to ascertaining and relieving the wants of the soldiers and their families who have enlisted from Irvington, or come here to reside after their discharge from service.

Resolved, That the materials and money remaining in the hands of the Society shall be used for the benefit of soldiers and their families in this place, who may at any time hereafter be in want of such aid; and that the same shall be in charge of the officers of this Society.

Resolved, That when any member of this Society becomes aware that a soldier or his family, residing in Irvington, needs assistance, she is to communicate the fact, at once, to any one of the officers of this Society, who shall forthwith call a meeting of the rest, to decide what aid to render. A meeting of *three* of the officers shall be considered sufficient to transact such business.

RESOLUTION OF THE WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Milwaukie, *July* 25, 1865.

Resolved, That in closing their long and arduous duties, the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society and its Branches (numbering over three hundred) take pleasure in acknowledging the uniform kindness and consideration manifested towards them by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, with which they have been connected as auxiliaries; that they feel a lively satisfaction in looking back upon a union of effort, which has proved so beneficent to others, and has been marked by so much harmony and fraternity between themselves; and that they take this occasion to express their entire concur-

ence in the wise and humane course pursued by the Commission, and their admiration of the ability, integrity, and fidelity with which it has discharged the delicate and important trusts confided to it by a generous and patriotic people.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. CHAS. KEELER,
President.

MRS. J. S. COLT,
Cor. Sec'y.

Per MRS. J. B. DOUSMAN,
Asst.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

To our Friends and Fellow-workers throughout New England:

It is deemed desirable that we should say a parting word to you, in this closing number of the *Sanitary Bulletin*. Many thoughts rush into our minds, and our hearts are full, but words fail us. You do not need them, we know. Your constant intercourse with us, for three years and seven months, has assured you, far better than any words could do, that we have valued your sympathy, and needed your aid at every step we have taken. We have asked much and constantly of you, and we have not asked in vain. We do not wish now to thank you for what you have done for the soldiers. In some respects we may speak in their behalf; but, in this case, we cannot worthily represent them. They must speak for themselves, either in this world, or in that better land, where, if sorrow and suffering do not enter, at least the memory of such relief as you have bestowed must find a place. Our gratitude to-day is only personal. For three years and a half you have touched us by your kindness; you have upheld us by your sympathy and ready aid; you have humbled us by a generous confidence, of which we could not feel that we were worthy. The success that has been gained is chiefly your own; we are thankful to have been in any way sharers in it.

Need we tell you that we honor, and trust, and love you in return; that the only pain we feel to-day, as we reflect upon our relation with you, is that it must end so soon; that the pleasant paths—"paths of peace," indeed they have been, in the midst of devastating war—which we have trodden so happily together, are to be ours no longer?

But new ways are before us, and life is full and rich in other directions, and beckons us on to fresh endeavors, in ever-changing experiences. The result of past labors and past enjoyments shall be to make us stronger for what is yet to come.

And, if in any new effort it should be our good fortune to meet with you again, we believe it will give you the same satisfaction that we shall feel in renewing a connection that, however long it may be laid aside, can never cease to be remembered as one of the greatest blessings of our lives.

And now farewell! May God bless you and yours forever.

In behalf of the New England Women's Auxiliary Association.

ABBY W. MAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

LETTER FROM N. W. BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, *July* 29, 1865.

DEAR DR. PARRISH: The happy termination of the war having so greatly reduced the field and hospital work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, that its gifted and venerated President, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, has felt warranted in announcing to the Branches and the Aid Societies a release from the further procuring and forwarding of supplies and money to the Parent Society, we would take this opportunity to speak in behalf of the Aid Societies and tributaries of the Northwest Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

We would express, as they have directed us, the deepest gratitude for the privilege of laboring in so sacred a cause in connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has so wisely, efficiently and faithfully ministered to the wants and met the necessities of our glorious army of patriots, from the beginning of this terrific rebellion until it has been subdued, our own armies disbanded—"the sword beaten into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning-hook."

We consider it a privilege, as well as a duty, to express our deep sense of satisfaction and admiration at the prompt, accurate and thorough mode of applying the gifts which the patient and self-denying people of the Northwest have poured into the great reservoir of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Our confidence has grown with added years of experience and co-operation, and our satisfaction has only been

exceeded by our wonder, that so huge a scheme of benevolence, national in its resources and results, could so minutely and accurately dispense its benefits, and supervise and hold to a strict account, its most humble employees.

While it has embraced in its grasp armies of wounded heroes, and expended on battle-fields tens of thousands of dollars in a day, it has as carefully met and cared for the individual, emaciated, or wounded soldier, bound up wounds, furnished his cot, cooked his food, saved his pay, carried to his home, or dug his grave, and marked the place of his interment.

Our prayers and blessings must ever rest upon its founders, officers and aids, wherever found. We shall always feel grateful that we have been permitted to be humble co-workers with the most colossal humanitarian organization that the world has ever seen; one which has blessed a nation, and to which history will give her highest page. With these heartfelt sentiments of love, confidence and gratitude, we heartily respond to the words of cheer and approval contained in the letter of our beloved President. We pray that upon himself and his fellow-laborers the light of God's countenance may rest, and give them peace.

MRS. A. H. HOGE,
MRS. D. P. LIVERMORE,
Associate Managers N. W. Branch U. S. San. Com.

FROM MICHIGAN AGENT.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., *July* 24, 1865.

To HENRY W. BELLOWS, D.D.,
Pres't U. S. San. Com., New York.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: As the field and hospital work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission is, most happily, nearing its close, and the official relations of the various Aid Associations and members of the Parent Society are soon to terminate; as commissioner of Sanitary Supplies in Michigan, co-operating with the Northwestern Sanitary Commission at Chicago, Ill., I cannot, with any due regard to a sense of gratitude for the great and inestimable blessings of which the U. S. Sanitary Commission has been the able almoner, omit the opportunity of expressing, through you, to the Commission:

1. Gratitude to God for raising and sending forth, on its mission of love, good will, and beneficent deeds among our hero-sick and wounded, the United States Sanitary Commission.

2. Thanks to the Commission for the ever-efficient manner in which supplies of all kinds, from the various Aid Societies in Michigan, have been forwarded by its agencies to the front.

3. Admiration of the vast and constantly increasing labors and resources of the Commission; the careful supervision exercised in all its departments; the efficiency of its business method; its charity, impartiality, and economy in the distribution of its stores, together with the rigid accountability to which all its agencies have been held.

4. A grateful sense of obligation to the Commission for the service it has rendered to the whole country, in the many lives which, under God, it has been instrumental in saving—by hundreds here in Michigan, by thousands in the whole land; to the widowed mothers, self-denying wives, patriot-minded sisters, who have sent out their sons, husbands, and brothers, our national jewels, to do battle for the life of the nation, right, and liberty.

5. A God-speed to the Commission in all its remaining work in the general hospitals, its Soldiers' Homes, its Employment, Bounty, Back Pay, and Pension Bureaus, with the earnest prayer that those agencies may be continued, in all their past and present efficiency, until the head-stone of its great work shall be brought forth by the Commission in ample relief, rendered to the last hero-soldier needing its aid.

In the expression of these sentiments, reverend and dear sir, I not only speak from my long and varied experiences and observations on the front as a chaplain, but I am sure I give utterance to the long entertained, well established, and thoroughly tested opinions of tens of thousands of patriotic minds in Michigan who have been associated, as humble auxiliaries, with the United States Sanitary Commission, in its truly noble, great, patriotic, catholic, and christian work.

More than this I may not now add. Less it were unjust to have said.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL DAY,
Com. U. S. Sanitary Supplies, Mich.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

DEAR R.:—I cannot be with you in making up the last Bulletin.

You will insert the admirable address of the Board, to the Branches and Aid So-

cieties. I forward to you divers letters and resolutions, which come fresh from the people, as expressive of their feelings in this time of parting, which you will put in their proper places.

I want to add, also, my own testimony to that of others, concerning the work in which we have been engaged with the people, and to express my appreciation of the cordial intercourse that has been so long maintained between the auxiliaries of the Commission and myself.

The single-mindedness and devotion of the women of the United States during the four years of sorrow and sacrifice through which we have passed, is without a parallel in history; but their own history must be written, and stand as a memorial for those who shall come after.

There is now being prepared a series of questions, to be submitted to them, which will enable all the societies in the country to return answers according to a uniform plan; and when these returns shall have been made, some idea can be formed of the magnitude and magnificence of the work.

The societies are still in existence, and will find it an agreeable service to collect incidents of their experience, and prepare the results of their labor, for permanent preservation by the Commission; while they will consider the future field that is open before them, appealing, as it does, to their sympathy, and awaiting the promptings of their genius for organization and labor, that has given such efficiency to the benevolence of the country during the war.

The Southern country—many parts of which are desolated by war—has a population which needs the aid of Northern enterprise and philanthropy. The people, depressed by defeat, schoolless and churchless, and without the energy and education which belong to a true social and civil state, look to the North for aid and instruction.

The Government has established a "Bureau for Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned lands," which, in the present crisis, stands before the people, as did the War Department in 1861, with the same kind of confidence in their willingness and ability to furnish the needed help.

As the women came forward then and organized to supplement the War Department, so they are beginning now to come forward to help the Government in this new field. That they may rise to the magnitude of the opportunity offered them is greatly to be desired; and if they resolve to do so, their record for the four years to come will be even more bright than it has been in the past. The country cannot afford to dispense with their services. The Government has depended upon the women of the land too long and too confidently, to spare them in the time of present trial.

The sore with which the South is bruised must be healed, until we can go in and out among them, as sharers of all the common industries and improvements of a wise civilization; and no power on earth is so efficient for good in this direction as woman's love and labor. Let these be spent in furnishing supplies to the needy, and instruction to the ignorant, and the next decade will show a new people, with new hopes, a new agriculture, new schools, new manufactories, and a blessing upon the sacred bond of domestic life.

I wish I could send you something about the new organization that is being formed, for the purpose of aiding and elevating the Freedmen; but I cannot now. I bespeak for it, however, a welcome support by the women who have organized and conducted the auxiliaries of the Sanitary Commission, and say farewell to them in this field of labor, with the hope of co-operation in the future.

Yours, faithfully,

JOSEPH PARRISH.

NEW YORK, *Aug.* 12, 1865.

We call the attention of all to the full list of Claim Agencies on page 1276. Thousands of dollars are being collected monthly, without any expense whatever to the claimant.

FORM C.—MONTHLY RETURN FROM CLEVELAND BRANCH SANITARY CO MISSION SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, NORTHERN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, *July* 1, 1865.

MONTH OF JUNE, 1865.

Number of applications for employment:

By able-bodied men	36
By disabled men	44
Total	80
Number of applications by employers	22

Number furnished with employment:

Able-bodied men	20
Disabled men	6
Total	26

Kind of employment furnished:

Agricultural	5
Mechanical	3
Commercial	7
Laborers	2
Others, not included in above	9

REPORT OF J. C. HOBLIT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June* 29, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec'y West. Dept. U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR: On arriving in this city two weeks since, by your direction I immediately commenced visiting the troops located near the city, consisting of the 14th, 15th, and 17th Army Corps. I prosecuted this work until every portion of the army was reached. Substantial issues of vegetables have been made to every regiment, detachment, and headquarters, so far as I know, throughout the entire command. The issues made were at first once each week, but afterward twice, at the rate of four barrels of potatoes to each 100 men, one barrel of pickles to the regiment, unless there were more than 400 men, then two barrels. Onions were also distributed in considerable quantities, as well as other Sanitary stores, for the use of the sick in the regiments. There are no Division Hospitals as formerly. The sick are sent to the General Hospitals in and about Louisville. In some instances, however, there has been an attempt to retain and treat the patients, when they were not seriously sick, in the regimental quarters, rather than send them out of the command. Brown Hospital has received most of the patients from the army. This hospital is entirely too much crowded for its capacity, and number of surgeons and nurses. The patients have not been able to receive the attention they should, from this fact; the defect, however, is being corrected. The troops are exceedingly glad to receive the vegetables furnished by the Commission. The government is not supplying vegetables, and many have been the testimonies of both officers and private soldiers to the great value of our work. All the non-veterans have gone home, and now 15,000 of the veteran troops of the Army of the Tennessee are to be mustered out of the service immediately. One division of the 15th Army Corps has gone to Arkansas. Thus the large Army of the Tennessee will soon be reduced to a small command. I learn that the Corps organizations are to be broken up, and what troops are retained in the service will be sent to garrison different posts in the South. This will, perhaps, all have been accomplished by the last of July. Among all the troops I have been received with cordiality.

Yours, very truly,

J. C. HOBLIT.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. PAGE.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, ESQ.,
General Secretary U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR: Mr. F. A. S. Perry, who has been Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in this department, since August of last year, left Newbern last week to report to the Central Office, at Washington. He went the inland route, via Raleigh and Greensboro to Richmond. Mr. Perry, after months of faithful service in this district, went forward with the advance stores on the spring campaign, and kept at the front until the capture of Kinston, where he remained in charge of the depot until the reduction of the garrison and the withdrawal of Sherman's army rendered the existence of a permanent depot unnecessary at that point. His efforts to forward our stores on the early marches, and his own personal labors and exposures in carrying supplies to the field hospitals, in the battles around Kinston, over roads which no vehicles but government wagons under military orders would venture to traverse, merit the high appreciation of the Commission, as they have gained him the thanks and gratitude of those who directly received the benefit of his self-sacrificing ministrations. I send you enclosed his special reports from March 4th to June 10th, which gives a fair exposé of his labors, and some inkling of the condition of the service, and the beneficial relations of the Sanitary Commission with it.

Since the closing of our Sanitary depot at Raleigh, all our relief work has been done from the depot at Newbern. The chief position of our white troops in this district have been in *rendezvous* at "Camp Chattanooga," a wide clearing in the woods, some three miles from town—a wild, romantic spot—first occupied as an encampment by that rollicking Irish General, Meagher, with his nondescript brigade, the "*Les enfans perdus*" of our Southern armies. Here, in a space of rolling land, sufficient for the "Grand Army," are pleasantly bivouacked some dozen different military organizations, vieing with each other in camp decorations and artificial evergreen shade—a rural oasis, eclipsing in picturesque effect the novel representations of romantic encampments set off by the rich fancy and facile pen of Bulwer. Here some thousands of our veteran troops, with their hearts fixed on near visions of home, await the slow routine of red tape to unloose the leash in which they are held, and let them speed to the longing arms so impatiently stretched forth to receive them. This clerical delay is straining the patience and martial discipline of these brave fellows to the utmost. While some relieve the strain on their patience by letting off unmeasured strictures on the motives of delinquent officers, others, and far the greater portion, despondent at delay, and sickened by hope deferred, are yielding to the depressing influences of the advancing season. With comparatively few severe cases, hundreds are on the sick list, and some of the more sensitive or susceptible have succumbed to a low but rapid type of fever. Every effort is being made to sustain the *morale* of the men. The more intelligent officers cheer the encampment with musical soirees and evening hops; the Christian Commission are in the field with their good reading and boiled blackberry root; and the Sanitary are doing all that their generous stores and the bountiful yield of luxuriant gardens can do for the soldiers, to console their "outward and inward man." Young, ardent boys, and old, hirsute veterans, who, in the rough bivouac and stern excitement of actual war, left these "sick charities" to their less hardy comrades, now seek our stores and beg a memento, if only a handkerchief, to show the gentle ones at home that their handiwork has been within their reach, while breasting the dangers which beset their homes and their country. This association of the Sanitary Commission with their homes at this juncture of their service is a gratifying evidence of the relations the Commission has borne to the soldier in the camp, and how well he has appreciated the home-felt comforts it has brought to his relief. The presence of the mustering officer, and the arrival of transports to take them home, will do more for these soldiers than any direct relief. Several regiments have already embarked, and are on their homeward track. The 23d Massachusetts, 16th Connecticut, and 3d New York Artillery have shipped. The 5th Rhode Island, 15th Connecticut, and some others are mustered out, and awaiting transportation. I enclose a tribute to the Commission, sent in to me just as they were leaving the department, by the officers of the 3d New York Artillery, an immense regiment, whose attachment to this department has been coeval with that of the Commission. This expression was a spontaneous one, and quite unexpected, from batteries which have been on active duty to the most remote parts of the department.

Our season thus far is remarkably uniform, like the winter preceding it. This month we have had but three days with the thermometer at noon below 80°, and no day above 88°. There are many cases of sickness, but all mild. Most every one has felt more or less *shaky*, even though not subject to actual chills. The town is now clean, and is occupied wholly by colored troops. The general hospital has been removed to Morehead City. The hospital at Wilmington is to be broken up immediately, and its archives brought to the Medical Director's Office in Newbern. Mr. Foster reports favorably of sanitary matters there. The chief Medical Director of the department, Dr. Hand, applied to me last week for chloride of lime, to be used in Raleigh. A fatal fever, I understand, has broken out in and near the town, more especially in the spacious insane asylum in the suburbs, for which more particularly the disinfectant was required. I sent up ten barrels. The recent arrival of an invoice of chloride of lime and stone lime, fifty barrels of one and one hundred of the other, has enabled me to fill another timely requisition of an able and watchful Medical Director; this time for Greensboro, to which I also supplied ten barrels of chloride of lime. I inclose the requisition, which speaks for itself.

I shall make no requisitions at present on the general stores of the Commission.

The service seems to be gradually narrowing down to a *peace* establishment of black troops, the nature of whose duties will hardly necessitate the continued operation of extraordinary relief, but will assimilate itself to the condition and *regime* of the old regular army. The waning of the summer will probably witness the winding up of our hospitals, and the healing over of the human scars which are now the traces of the struggle we have passed through. Old mother earth will, however, with her ineffaceable trenches, and her serried graves, carry down to the remotest ages the balanced account between the dead and the living of the heaviest transaction since the formation of nations. Every element in nature has been drawn into the contest, and influences, more subtle and powerful than the fancy of heathen poets ever ascribed to their gods of war, have lent their might to turn the scale of the fight, making the moral effects of the war more imperishable and important on the welfare of the race than any revolution it may have effected in politics or in nationality. That the Sanitary Commission shall pass into history as the great humanizing spirit amid these stupendous powers of evil, now for the first time brought to bear collectively in the wars of mankind, immortalizes the period as the greatest triumph of practical Christianity over the passions of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PAGE, M. D.,

Inspector U. S. S. C., Dept. N. C.

TESTIMONIAL.

HEADQUARTERS 3D RGT. N. Y. V. ART.,
NEWBERN, N. C., *June*, 1865.

DR. J. W. PAGE,
United States Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, officers of the 3d Regiment N. Y. V. Artillery, desire to return to the Sanitary Commission our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses bestowed through you to the soldiers of our commands during this great rebellion. Many comforts have been dispensed to the soldiers which would not have been were it not for the Commission.

To you and your Assistants in North Carolina we would return thanks, believing there never was a better institution for the soldier, and no better person to care for it, in a department, than Dr. J. W. Page.

We subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, yours,

Charles H. Stewart, Col. 3d N. Y. V. Art'y; T. J. Kennedy, Lt. Col. 3d N. Y. V. Art'y.; J. W. P. Riggs, Maj. 3d N Y. V. Art'y; A. D. Wilson, Surg. 3d N. Y. V. Art'y; F. W. Benjamin, Assist. Surgeon; J. E. Storke, 1st Lieut. and Adjt.; O. D. Ball, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M.; Samuel P. Russell, Captain Comdg. Battery A; William E. Mercer, Capt. Comdg. Battery C; Stephen Van Heusen, Capt. Comdg. Battery D; W. A. Kelsey, Capt. Comdg. Battery G; W. M. Kirby, Capt. Comdg. Battery I; S. H. Mowers, Capt. Comdg. Battery L; William Richardson, 1st Lieut. Battery A; G. H. Edward, 2d, 1st Lieut. Battery C; John Stevenson, Jr., 1st Lieut. Battery D; Edward Cunningham, 2d Lieut. Battery A; John Marley, 2d Lieut. Battery A; Wm. H. Coffin, 2d Lieut. Battery C; Martin Webster, 2d Lieut. Battery C; Thomas Vanderberg, 2d Lieut. Battery D; J. I. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 2d Lieut. Battery D; Charles A. Moore, 2d Lieut. Battery G; R. D. Wade, 2d Lieut. Battery G; E. W. Seymour, 2d Lieut. Battery I; Wm. H. Goodnick, 2d Lieut. Battery I; L. S. Newcomb, 2d Lieut. Battery L.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NO. 91.

On the 22d March, 1864, the Sanitary Commission resolved to ask the aid and cooperation of an Auxiliary Finance Committee, to be composed of gentlemen of the highest position and standing, on whose advice it could depend in any questions that might arise as to the best management of its funds.

It was thought desirable that this Committee should also be requested from time to time, to pass upon and examine the accounts and vouchers of its Treasurer. These have been audited and examined by Committees appointed by the Commission and consisting of its own members, at intervals of not less than three months, ever since the Commission was appointed in June, 1861, and have been found correct. But the amount confided to the Commission by the people has been so large, and the responsibility thus imposed on it so heavy, that a thorough investigation of its expenditures by gentlemen not belonging to its own body seemed expedient for the protection of the Commission and the satisfaction of the public.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges and John Jacob Astor, Jr., having consented to act as such Auxiliary Finance Committee, all the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Treasurer from June 26, 1861, the date of the first entry they contain (including those of the Washington and Louisville offices) were laid before this Committee. It proceeded to engage the services of a professional accountant, and on the 30th May, 1865, reported the result of its examination down to January, 1865.

The reports of the Committee and of its accountant are as follows:

NEW YORK, *May* 30, 1865.

GEO. T. STRONG, ESQ.,
Treasurer.

DEAR SIR: We hereby certify that Mr. James M. Halsey, Teller of the Seamen's Savings Bank, was selected and appointed by us to examine into the books and accounts of the Sanitary Commission, and after many months devoted to this work more or less continuously, the accompanying certificate shows the result of his examination.

His name is appended to a statement of receipts and disbursements from June 26, 1861, to January 1, 1865, sent herewith, the aggregate being $3;470,587 94.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. ASTOR, JR.,
A. A. LOW,
JON'N STURGES.

78, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, *July* 20, 1864.

Messrs. A. A. LOW, Esq., JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., J. J. ASTOR, JR., Esq.

GENTLEMEN: I have to report (pursuant to your instructions) that the accounts of the Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission have been carefully examined, and that I find them *correct* in all particulars.

The examination included the bank accounts kept by the Treasurer, and I find vouchers returned for the same, correct both as to *date* and amount.

Herewith I hand you a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Commission from June 26, 1861, to May 1, 1864, showing a balance of cash on hand of $394,598 62, which I find to have been the balance on the Bank Books at that date.

Any further information you may wish in regard to the accounts I shall be pleased to furnish, with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary, (Mr. B. Collins,) at any time when required.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. M. HALSEY.

NEW YORK, *March* 30, 1865.

Messrs. A. A. LOW, Esq., JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., J. J. ASTOR, JR., Esq., Committee.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I hand you my report of the operations of the U. S. Sanitary Commission from June, 1861, to January, 1865.

Upon a careful examination of the books, I find vouchers for all disbursements, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the enclosed account is correct in every particular.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JAS. M. HALSEY.

The same Committee has been requested to continue its examination from 1st Jan., 1865, until the affairs of the Commission shall be finally wound up. The result of such future examination will be duly laid before the public.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

823 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, *June* 1, 1865.

REPORT OF DR. J. S. NEWBERRY, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 8, 1865.

J. S. BLATCHFORD, ESQ.,
General Secretary Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR: I regret to say that the oppressively hot weather of the last month, combined with the unusual amount of work thrown upon us, have so far affected the the health of my associates and myself, that it is impossible for me, at present, to make the journey to Washington, and report in person the condition of our Sanitary work in this Department. I must try, therefore, to give you a brief synopsis of it by letter, trusting that this will afford all the information necessary to enable the Board to legislate for this, as all other parts of our field of labor, at its ensuing meeting.

In its general aspects, the work of the Sanitary Commission in the Western Department is not greatly different from what it has been during most of the past two years, and the changes which we had anticipated would take place as soon as the first of this month, have not as yet occurred. During the past quarter, all departments of our work have been nearly as active as at any former period, and our labors at this point have for the past month been greatly increased by the immediate presence of 50,000 troops, just returned from a campaign without precedent for its hardships, craving, and really needing, an amount of help from the Commission, which has taxed our power and resources to the utmost. The demand for assistance of various kinds in other parts of our extended department has, for various reasons, been even more importunate than heretofore; and it now seems probable that, contrary to all expectation,

the last days of the Sanitary Commission will be among its busiest.

The movements of troops, the transfers of patients in hospital, the wholesale discharge of invalids, the mustering-out of large numbers of men, have produced a degree of activity, and even confusion, in military operations, that have thrown upon us much unusual thought, labor, and expenditure.

Our *Homes* have been filled with discharged and furloughed men; the *Hospital Directory* been burdened with the discussion of an unusual mass of records; and the confusion attending the disorganization and re-arrangement of a great and widely-scattered army, has left regiments and hospitals more dependent upon the attentions and charities of the Commission than when we had a larger force in the field, but that force—while enduring all the hardships and performing all the duties of an active campaign—stimulated by the excitement, and provided for by the necessary system of real and successful warfare.

The want of vegetables and other anti-scorbutics, which has been felt among our troops every spring since the war began, has been as plainly felt and expressed during the last quarter as at any former time. To meet this want we have gathered potatoes and onions, sourkrout and pickles, from all parts of the North-Western States, and even from Canada, and have sent them not only to all parts of this Department, but have forwarded several large shipments, at his request, to Dr. Blake, at New Orleans. Copies of his letters asking for and acknowledging these shipments are herewith enclosed.

The Army of the Tennessee, which, war-worn, unpaid, and hungry, has been encamped at Louisville since the first of June, has been liberally dealt with, from considerations of both policy and philanthropy. The markets of the Ohio Valley being nearly exhausted of vegetables, almost nothing of the kind has been issued to this Army by the Commissary, while, by purchasing far north, we have been able to issue regularly to the entire Army a larger allowance of potatoes, onions, pickles, and krout than they have at any time received from the Government.

We have issued once and sometimes twice a week, for the past month, four barrels of potatoes, and one of pickles or krout to every two hundred men. We have also issued largely of other stores included in our supply table, but the items I have mentioned have been by far the most important. The effect of this special effort to feed a whole army hardly needs, I think, to be discussed before approval. Probably not all we have been doing for this army during the past three years has done so much to make them know and feel the value of the Commission. They will certainly leave here with a pleasant taste of the Sanitary Commission in their mouths, and are likely to be led by this comparatively unimportant service to give us something of the credit with our constituency at home, which all our silent and legitimate good-doing in hospitals would have failed to obtain.

Although the demand has, I have said, been kept up, the *supply*, so far as derived from contributions in kind, has considerably fallen off, especially during the past month. This has been a consequence of a general conviction that "the war is over," and the work of the Sanitary Commission about done. This impression was strengthened by the issue of Sanitary Commission Document 90, which, while giving a just view of our work at the East, anticipated the progress of events at the West by two or three months. For this reason our purchases have been unexpectedly large for the month of June.

The effect of our liberal issues to the Army of the Tennessee has been happy in more respects than one. Not only has the issue of vegetables, pickles, &c., had an important influence on the health and comfort of the troops, but has done much to make them contented in the peculiar and trying circumstances in which they have been placed. I am promised testimonials to this effect from a large number of officers.

In the Louisville office few changes have occurred which require notice. Mr. Thorne, having been most laboriously engaged in the service of the Sanitary Commission without intermission for more than a year, has taken a furlough for thirty days. Dr. Soulé was two weeks since taken sick, and has been since dangerously ill, but, I am happy to say, is now better.

The *Reporter*, having finished its second volume in May, has not been since published. I propose, however, to issue a supplementary number in a few days, bringing the record of our work down to the present time.

The work of the *Hospital Directory* has been nearly as active during the last quarter as at any previous period. Reports have been regularly received from the hospitals to July 1, and information has not only been furnished to individuals, but not unfrequently to the officers of Government. Several inquiries have been received from the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, all of which have been satisfactorily answered.

In accordance with permission given me at the last meeting of the Board, the list of deaths in the prison at Andersonville was purchased, and has been incorporated with the other records of the Hospital Directory. This list included 12,456 names, giving the name, rank, company, regiment, disease, date of death, and place of burial, of every man who died in that prison during its existence, with the exception of some 428, who, dying without friends or papers, could not be identified. This record has proved of great value, and has told the fate of a large number whose friends have previously sought in vain to gain any intelligence of them.

The circular recently issued by the Surgeon General is likely to render it more difficult than it has been for us to gather the facts which form the Directory Record; but, in view of the great value of this record to the people and the Government, and the fact that not the slightest evil has ever been traced to it, I can hardly believe the medical authorities in this department will literally construe it.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The work of the *Homes* at the West has as yet fallen off but little. The number of applicants for admission to those on and south of the Ohio river has somewhat decreased, but those admitted are now almost exclusively *furloughed* and *discharged* men

The Homes in the "home field"—as at Cleveland, Columbus, &c. — have been crowded by returning regiments, and have done, and are doing, a great and most popular work.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Agency of the Supply Department at Wheeling, having in a great degree lost its importance, has been discontinued. Any general work which may be necessary will be performed by the newly-appointed Claim Agent at that place.

KANSAS.

Mr. Brown writes from Leavenworth that the work of the Commission in his district is as urgent as ever, keeping him fully employed, and consuming all the stores he can procure.

DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Woodward has remained in charge of this district until the present time, but now enters upon a work of special inspection under Dr. Harris.

Our Agencies at Cairo and Memphis are still kept in full activity, though their work must soon diminish. Mr. Shipman remains in charge at Cairo; Mr. Christy and Mr. Way at Memphis. The Agency at Vicksburg has been discontinued, as no longer necessary, and our excellent representative there, Mr. Brown, has left the service of the Commission.

In Arkansas we have now no agent. Dr. Woodward has been there recently, but it has scarcely seemed necessary for us to do more during the past quarter than to make occasional shipments of stores from Memphis.

Mr. D. B. Carpenter, who formerly represented us so ably in Arkansas, is now in Montgomery, Ala., where he went in company with the 16th Army Corps. His services in connection with that Corps are recognized in the accompanying testimonial of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

The Agency at Paducah has been discontinued since my last report, and Mr. Way, the Superintendent, has been transferred to Jeffersonville, where he takes the place of Major Smith, resigned on account of ill health.

At Seymour, fifty miles north of Jeffersonville, a Lodge and feeding station has been established for the benefit of soldiers detained at that important railroad crossing. This Lodge is in care of Mr. W. Ackley.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

The Agency at Nashville still continues in the good hands of Judge Root, Capt. Brayton, and Mr. Jones, and is still doing a great and good work. During the past quarter the presence of the Fourth Army Corps has greatly increased the duties of our agents at Nashville, but, so far as I can learn, their responsibilities have been fully sustained, and the reputation of the Commission with the Army of the Cumberland maintained to its final dismemberment. During the past three years our Agency at Nashville has occupied large and commodious buildings furnished by the Gov-

ernment. A few days since all the property held by military authority in the city, including some two hundred buildings, was restored to its owners. By this measure we are placed at the mercy of the proprietor of the premises occupied by us, for which they demand an aggregate rent of about $10,000 per annum. We shall therefore be compelled to look elsewhere for accommodations. If these are not readily found, the warehouse and Home will be closed. The office we shall retain control of, and it will be occupied by the Claim Agency, if one shall be established there.

CHATTANOOGA.

This post has lost much of its former importance, but it still contains something of a hospital population, and is the base of supplies for a number of garrisons. The hospital garden at Chattanooga is now in a fine state of cultivation, and is almost the only dependence for vegetable food of hospitals and troops in the vicinity.

The Agency at Knoxville is now scarcely less useful than at any time during the past year; but on the arrival of Mr. Seymour, the newly-appointed Claim Agent, the services of Dr. Starr and Mr. Mason can be dispensed with; Mr. Seymour taking charge of any relief or supply-work remaining to be done.

A large number of names are stricken from our roster this month, and in September I feel that we may dispense with all but a corporal's guard, whose duty will be simply to administer upon the estate of the then deceased Sanitary Commission, which shall at that time have entered upon its destined immortality.

Hastily, but respectfully, yours,

J. S. NEWBERRY,
Associate Secretary.

HOSPITAL GARDEN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *July* 1, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the successful operations of our Garden thus far. The past three or four weeks have been very hot and dry; regardless of this, our crops are looking well. The much-needed rain has come; we are getting a splendid shower, which seems likely to continue for the day.

Troops are being fast sent from here; still there are enough left to consume the products of the Garden, which have been considerable, as enclosed report will show. Our Garden is attended to with much less labor this season than last year, with as good or better results. Our present help will not number more than half that of last year. The vineyards, too, are looking well, up to this time. If the present rain does not continue, the prospects are favorable for a good crop of grapes. The owners of the vineyards are expected here in a few days: two of their servants have arrived. From the number of troops supplied during the season, I think almost every man must have enjoyed the fruits of our industry. I do not know of any requisition that has not been filled, the supply being sufficient for the demand up to this time.

Our floricultural arrangements this season are much enlarged, a number of varieties being added which are doing splendidly up to this time, and are visited by large numbers of persons, who are highly pleased with appearances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF GEN. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, *June* 17, 1865.

MR. D. B. CARPENTER,
Relief Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure of observing the amount of material and much needed aid which has been extended to the troops of my command by means of your agency, and I cannot permit you to go from among us without giving you a feeble expression of the deep feelings which we cherish towards the noble society which you have so faithfully represented, and whose benevolent objects you have so ably carried out. The war is over, and thousands of patriot soldiers are returning to their homes, carrying with them reminiscences of the eventful scenes of the past, which, for long years to come, they will rehearse to their children, and their children's children; and among their reminiscences, many will tell how, when they were wounded and faint and weary, "the agents of the blessed Sanitary Commission" came and cared for them "like ministering spirits," binding up their wounds, and, uttering words of hope and comfort, gave to them all the aid which man could render to his suffering fellows. In behalf of the officers and men of this corps, I tender to

you and the Sanitary Commission our most heartfelt thanks for the many favors which we have received at your generous hands, and assure you that they will be gratefully remembered by us all.

I am, yours truly,

A. J. SMITH,
Major General, U. S. A.

REPORT OF BOSTON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SANITARY COMMISSION,
OFFICE EX. COM., 76 KINGSTON STREET,
BOSTON, *July* 10, 1865.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
Gen. Sec. U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I submit herewith a report concerning the Special Relief Service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in this city for the quarter ending June 30, 1865.

AID RENDERED.

Furnished transportation at Government rates	3,850
Furnished transportation paid by Commission	81
Furnished transportation by U. S. Quartermaster.	12
Furnished carriage within the city	811
Furnished special attendance to their homes	3
Furnished lodging	6,283
Furnished meals	7,057
Furnished clothing	139
Furnished aid in arranging papers	94
Furnished aid in obtaining pay	104
Furnished medical advice	443
Wounds dressed	377
Loaned money	121
Gave money	23
Sent to hospital	22
Referred to Local Relief Associations	35
Amount of pay collected	$2,099 85
Furnished transportation by hospital cars	4,314
Number of soldiers aided	12,779
Daily average	140.13-30

Of the whole number that have received aid at our Relief Rooms, amounting to 8,465, as distinct from the "Hospital Car Service," Maine has furnished 2,317; New Hampshire, 286; Vermont, 19; Massachusetts, 4,396; Connecticut, 45; Rhode Island, 18; New York, 117; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 22; Maryland, 7; District of Columbia, 15; Delaware, 2; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 17; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 8; Iowa, 3; Minnesota, 9; Wisconsin, 7; Tennessee, 2; California, 10; Louisiana, 10; Alabama, 4; Georgia, 3; Kentucky, Kansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, and rebel army, one each; U. S. Regulars, 265; U. S. Navy, 430; Veteran Reserve Corps, 381.

The following supplies have been drawn from the Supply Department of the New England Women's Auxiliary Association: sheets, 48; pillow cases, 96; woolen shirts, 276; woolen drawers, 264; socks, 264; handkerchiefs, 192; bandages, 6 lots; lint, 1 lot; caps, 12.

Transportation has been furnished by orders issued upon respective railroads, to	3,850
Transportation procured from U. S. Quartermaster.	12
Transportation by hospital cars between New York and Boston has been furnished to	4,314
Cost of Hospital Car Service	$408 18
Average cost per man	10¼ cts.

The following supplies have been furnished to the hospital cars during the quarter: brandy, 5 bottles; whisky, 6 bottles; wine, 4 bottles; extract of coffee, 3 cans; pillow slips, 24; fans, 6; bay water, 2 bottles; kerosene, half gallon; wicking, 1 p'kg; soap, 1 lot; chloride of lime, 1 bottle.

The total expenditure for the quarter has been $8,197 19, classified as follows:

Rent and taxes	$225 00
Furnishing and repairs	214 58
Salaries	1,040 01
Travelling expenses	5 00
Advertising	78 84
Stationery and printing	164 01
Hospital stores	19 95
Superintendent's expense account	6,025 58
Miscellaneous	16 04
Hospital Car Service	408 18
Whole number of men aided	12,779
Whole expenditure	$8,197 19
Average cost per man	64.1-7 cts.
Number of soldiers furnished with meals	7 057
Number of meals furnished	15,946
Average No. meals per man	2¼
Amount paid for meals	$6,077 22
Average cost per meal	38½ cts.
Number of orders issued for transportation at Government rates	3,850
Aggregate miles of distance	279,533
Resulting in a saving to the soldier of	$2,975 12
Amount of money loaned and given	325 89
Number of recipients	144
Average amount to each	$2 26
Amount returned	75 67
Average amount returned	13-34
Number furnished with clothing	139
Number of garments furnished	317
Average per man	2.3-13

Your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BARNARD,
Ch. Ex. Com. Boston Associates U. S. Sanitary Commission.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF—No. XII.

To the Members of Soldiers' Aid Societies, lately auxiliary to the Woman's Central Association of Relief:

DEAR FRIENDS: There are a few last words still to be said to you, and it is my privilege to be allowed to say them.

We asked you to continue your work until the 4th of July. On the 3d of July, the last day, we received 57 packages, a larger number than on any previous day for many months. Our receipts throughout the past fortnight have been also unusually large. We were not surprised; you told us you would go on with your work until we asked you to stop.

The Final Meeting of our Association was held on the 7th of July. It was de-

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT---CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EIGHTEEN

PLACE.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Nebraska.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.
Alexandria, Va.																										
"Soldiers' Rest,".....	...	...	...	30	17	...	...	...	96	60	26	...	6	...	64	28	88	26	27	.....	2	...	31	66	286	...
J. B. Holt, Supt.																										
Annapolis.																										
"The Home" Relatives...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	8	...
C. P. Howes, Supt.																										
Baltimore.																										
"The Home".....	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	6	...	15	6	11	.....	.....	.....	1	...	3	11	52	...
A. E. Hastings, Supt.																										
Boston.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	1	...	10	9	...	6	...	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	...	667	...	904	7	3	.....	.....	...	137	.....	35	...
Chas. E. Mudge, Supt.																										
Buffalo, N. Y.																										
"Soldiers' Rest,".....	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	17	18	...	1	...	1	...	6	6	1	....	1	...	1	.....	92	...
Mrs. H. Indevine, Mat.																										
Camp Nelson, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	72	14	.....	...	316	.....	.....	...	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Thos. Butler, Supt.																										
Columbus, Ohio.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	50	188	11	...	109	...	2	5	16	118	.....	7	.....	...	2	6	79	...
T. E. Botsford, Supt.																										
Cairo, Ill.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	2	639	320	184	9	25	9	3	2	5	71	56	.....	145	...	.....	15	50	2
C. N. Shipman, Supt.																										
Jeffersonville, Ind.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	135	234	37	...	35	...	.....	...	9	117	11	.....	6	...	.....	7	67	...
Egbert T. Smith, Supt.																										
Memphis, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	245	126	62	29	23	...	4	2	10	73	62	2	75	2	.....	11	41	...
C. W. Christy, Supt.																										
Nashville, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Jos. Gillson, Supt.																										
Portsmouth, Va.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	2	.....	...	5	...	5	2	3	56	10	.....	.....	.....	...	3	6	189	...
Jno. L. Alcock, Supt.																										
Cleveland, Ohio.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
J. Jerome, Supt.																										
Nashville, Tenn.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	36	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	478	615	76	24	101	...	3	2	4	479	.....	158	449	...	.....	5	62	...
Isaac Brayton, Supt.																										
New Orleans, La.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	250	112	114	3	15	42	15	4	55	17	45	.....	34	...	.....	10	52	...
N. S. Bullard, Supt.																										
Paducah, Ky.																										
"Soldiers' Home,".....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	75	22	30	1	4	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	...	.....	2	.....	...
E. D. Way, Supt.																										
Washington, D. C.																										
"The Home,".....	...	...	1	22	10	...	...	...	17	13	6	...	5	...	50	17	114	55	4	.....	.....	...	38	25	344	...
J. B. Clark, Supt.																										
"The Home for wives and mothers,".....	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	2	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6	6	42	...
J. B. Clark, Supt.																										
"Lodge No. 4,"..	...	...	1	7	5	...	...	...	41	18	8	2	3	17	47	9	149	20	3	.....	4	1	14	17	188	2
D. G. Loomis, Supt.																										
"Lodge No. 6,"	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
H. Y. McPherran, Supt.																										
Total.....	44	6	12	122	38	6	4	7	2,117	1746	580	59	654	68	878	90	1442	1178	212	167	730	3	235	195	1587	4

cided then that we should request you to send any supplies intended for us, and which you were unable to finish by the time specified for closing, to our old address, that being so well known by Express-men and carriers. The supplies will be received by an agent of the Sanitary Commission, at one of their storehouses, nearly opposite the Cooper Union. The letters, containing invoices, should be addressed "U. S. Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway, New York." This is in answer to several letters recently received from you upon this subject.

At the same meeting, the proposition of having a History of the Woman's Central

"HOMES," "LODGES," AND "RESTS," FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1865.

Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	U. S. Regulars.	U. S. Navy.	Vet. Reserve Corps.	Q. M. Department.	Paroled Prisoners.	Colored Troops.	Unclassified.	Total Soldiers.	Relatives.	Refugees.	Whole number.	Lodgings.	Meals.	Furloughed.	Discharged.	Under Orders.
88	294	46	.....	...	33	...	8	26	19	.....	13	...	100	.....	224	1,714	61	12	1,787	1,894	4,912	76	100	1,533
1	14	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	409	1,315	.....	.....	.....
7	31	1	1	...	6	...	...	4	2	.....	1	...	45	.....	.....	218	31	62	311	321	1,255	78	38	61
5	3	7	1	...	7	...	...	3	104	93	148	3	176	.....	.....	2,334	20	1	2,355	1,785	4,009	959	862	358
28	.....	4	2	...	...	2	...	16	10	6	6	...	.....	.....	2	235	.....	.....	235	276	838	77	156	.....
168	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	6	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	238	.....	1,002	17	19	1,038	1,068	2,916	26	198	778
1,720	31	4	55	...	...	15	...	6	.....	.....	.....	...	107	.....	.....	2,544	.....	.....	2,544	2,436	5,948	556	1,096	892
174	36	2	72	2	2	5	5	1,437	.....	.....	.....	...	206	9	.....	3,488	.....	1	3,489	1,608	7,849	1,221	237	20
230	18	.....	7	...	...	1	...	63	230	.....	362	4	66	2	.....	1,662	8	8	1,678	218	2,437	594	332	638
149	44	1	102	...	2	...	6	192	4	1	.....	51	465	3	.....	1,790	.....	40	1,830	1,007	3,410	159	151	940
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	19	4	.....	...	3	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	337	5	8	350	806	2,435	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,656	.....	.....	1,656	683	3,832	.....	.....	.....
705	87	.....	295	...	...	...	...	.....	146	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4,029	49	.....	4,078	3,006	8,620	675	3,337	.....
84	29	19	7	3	14	...	...	113	1	.....	9	...	.....	114	43	1,218	.....	.....	1,218	3,100	15,452	263	611	344
28	2	.....	15	...	...	...	...	25	2	.....	.....	7	.....	33	.....	254	.....	.....	254	800	3,671	25	25	204
41	224	5	3	...	13	10	...	27	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,044	2	4	1,050	3,438	9,168	253	314	477
6	39	2	.....	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	21	160	715	1,476	.....	.....	.....
56	163	16	5	...	13	5	...	10	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	824	3,322	12,431	241	543	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	15	.....	20	7	25	50	.....	117	.....	10	127	30	1,400	.....	.....	.....
3,505	1034	111	565	5	94	38	19	1,934	839	100	559	92	1,190	449	269	25,474	370	186	26,030	26,322	93,374	5,203	8,010	6,300

Association written for publication, was considered. It was decided to have it done; and a Committee, composed of members of the Board, was appointed to prepare it, at their own time and convenience.

Our books, letters, and papers will be turned over to the Sanitary Commission, at their request, and, with their own records and those of the other Branches, will finally be deposited for preservation in some public building, probably in Washington.

Should there be any unsettled accounts still open, which we have not thought of, or should extra copies of our Final Report be desired, or other pamphlets of the As-

sociation, letters addressed to Miss Ellen Collins or myself, at the office of the Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway, will reach us. And it will give us both great pleasure to hear from you, dear friends, at any time, upon any subject.

There is one explanation and apology which I wish to make to some of you. In No. II of the series of papers of which this is the last, we promised to send a lecturer in the course of the winter, to explain the work of the Sanitary Commission to any society desiring it. We were never able to fulfill the promise, and the annoyance and regret this has occasioned us have been, we trust, far greater than your disappointment. The explanation is, that we were obliged to depend for our lecturers upon the Canvassing and Supply Department of the Commission. Owing to the very numerous applications for lecturers, made simultaneously by all the Eastern Branches, this department was entirely over-taxed, and unable to obtain a sufficient number of gentlemen capable of filling the position. We are very sorry to have thus been obliged to break faith with you, for the first time.

I have been requested to say, that persons desiring Card Photographs of the Exterior of our Office, No. 11 Cooper Union, can obtain them by sending their names and addresses, and enclosing 25 cents, to Rockwood & Co., Photographers, 839 Broadway, N. Y. For larger photographs of the same, 75 cents.

Before closing I must thank you for your most precious, farewell letters, which have come to us during the past fortnight, and which have given us great pleasure. We would like to answer each separately, but there are many hundreds of them, and the winding up of our work will still keep us so busy for several weeks that it is impossible to do so.

We knew that we loved you, and we thought that we knew how you loved us, but we have never really known it until now—when the time has come for us to part. This spontaneous expression of such warm affection on your part has completely overcome us, and there have not been many dry eyes or clear voices at our rooms lately, after the receipt of the day's mail.

We feel *humbled* too. How can it be otherwise, when we see how entirely you have over-estimated our share in the work? Our part in it, with the stimulant and excitement of being so much nearer the centre of interest, with our great opportunities of seeing and knowing what was being done, and sustained by the sympathy received daily through your letters, has been nothing compared to the great difficulties which you have met and overcome in keeping up the interest of the work, and in raising the funds for the support of your societies. We know all about it—just how hard it has been sometimes for you to struggle on, the amount of time and labor often spent in raising the five or ten dollars, collected at many houses, in many little pieces of currency; the walks through the cold, and the heat, and the storm to go to that weekly meeting; the home sacrifices made by those who could not otherwise have given to the soldiers; and all this quietly, constantly, cheerfully. No, dear friends, these are not little things; we cannot forget them; and we could not, in all sincerity, have left your last letters unanswered without saying this to you.

We have all tried to do our duty; but, when we look back, we shall not think of how much we have done, but of how little, with the regret that we did not do more while the opportunity lasted. God has greatly blessed us in our work during the past four years—a work interwoven with prayer. And may His blessing rest upon us always.

Believe me, affectionately, your friend,

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.

NEW YORK, 11 Cooper Union,
July 8, 1865.

DR. C. F. TAFT'S FANNING MACHINE.

LINCOLN U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 29, 1865.

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that I have performed the duty which the Executive Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission imposed on me, of awarding their premium for the best invention for fanning patients in military hospitals.

In calling your attention to that subject, you will recollect that I pointed out the desirability of having a contrivance something like the Indian punka, by which all the patients of a long ward might be gently fanned, so as to protect them from flies by day, and from mosquitoes by night—thus

superseding the cumbrous and stifling curtains now in use; it being all-important, however, that the machine should work noiselessly, be simple, and cheap, requiring the labor of a single attendant to keep it in motion.

No sooner did the announcement appear in the newspapers that such a machine was needed, than plans were transmitted to me in great numbers, all of them exhibiting great ingenuity, many of them being the inventions of our ingenious soldiers, who, when in hospital, had often suffered for the want of fanning. I was unable, however, to form an opinion of the relative value of these plans from a mere inspection of the drawings, or the little models that were presented. The expense attending the construction of the apparatus on a scale sufficiently large to test its value, deterred all but two inventors from competing for the premium. One of the contrivances is the invention of Mr. Blonquist, of New York, who, under the patronage of L. E. Chittenden and T. B. Bunting, Esqrs., and at considerable expense to the last-named gentleman, came to Washington, and put up a fanning-machine in one of the wards of this hospital—Dr. McKee, U. S. A., surgeon in charge, kindly favoring this attempt of accomplishing a hospital desideratum.

This invention afforded much satisfaction to Profs. A. C. Post and C. A. Lee, of New York, and Prof. Bacon, of New Haven, who witnessed its operation. Mr. Blanquist also exhibited an automaton punka, which is admirably adapted for domestic use—for single beds, offices, dining-rooms, and the like.

But a machine, the invention of Surgeon Taft, A. A. S. U. S. A., in charge of the Signal Corps Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., has been put up in an adjacent ward, which, for military and municipal hospital purposes, is, in the opinion of Dr. McKee, myself, and others, entitled to the palm. It is so simple, that any carpenter attached to a hospital can construct one; so inexpensive, that twenty-five cents will cover the expense for each bed; and, withal, capable of being kept in motion by a single attendant, who can thus fan two rows of beds, thirty or more in a row. Its action can be suspended over any single bed when desired, or its fan may be extended, so as to keep flies from a suppurating foot.

With true professional feeling, Dr. Taft declines taking out a patent for his invention. He is only desirous of having its benefits extended to patients.

There is now, thanks be to God, who hath given us the victory, comparatively little occasion for a hospital fanning-machine; but it is needed, nevertheless; and as it is desirable that it should be speedily brought into general use, I hope you will make the public acquainted with the invention, and through your own publications give the technical description herewith transmitted.

While the humane and patriotic deeds of the Sanitary Commission will be embalmed in history, an ever-active memento of its beneficence will be afforded in hospitals by this hygienic appliance, which it has been the means of calling into existence.

Most respectfully,

D. J. Macgowan.

Lincoln U. S. General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., *June* 29, 1865.

My Dear Dr. Bellows: Everybody hereabouts—nurses, patients, surgeons, and visitors—are delighted with the fanning invention. If the instrument does not come into general use, it will be because there is no Sanitary Commission to stimulate hospital authorities. I wish you could get some one to come to see the contrivance in operation. It is expected that you will publish my report *immediately* in the New York dailies and in your own publications. And also that, either in one of these latter or in a circular to be sent to the hospitals, you will publish Judge Taft's technical description of his son's invention.

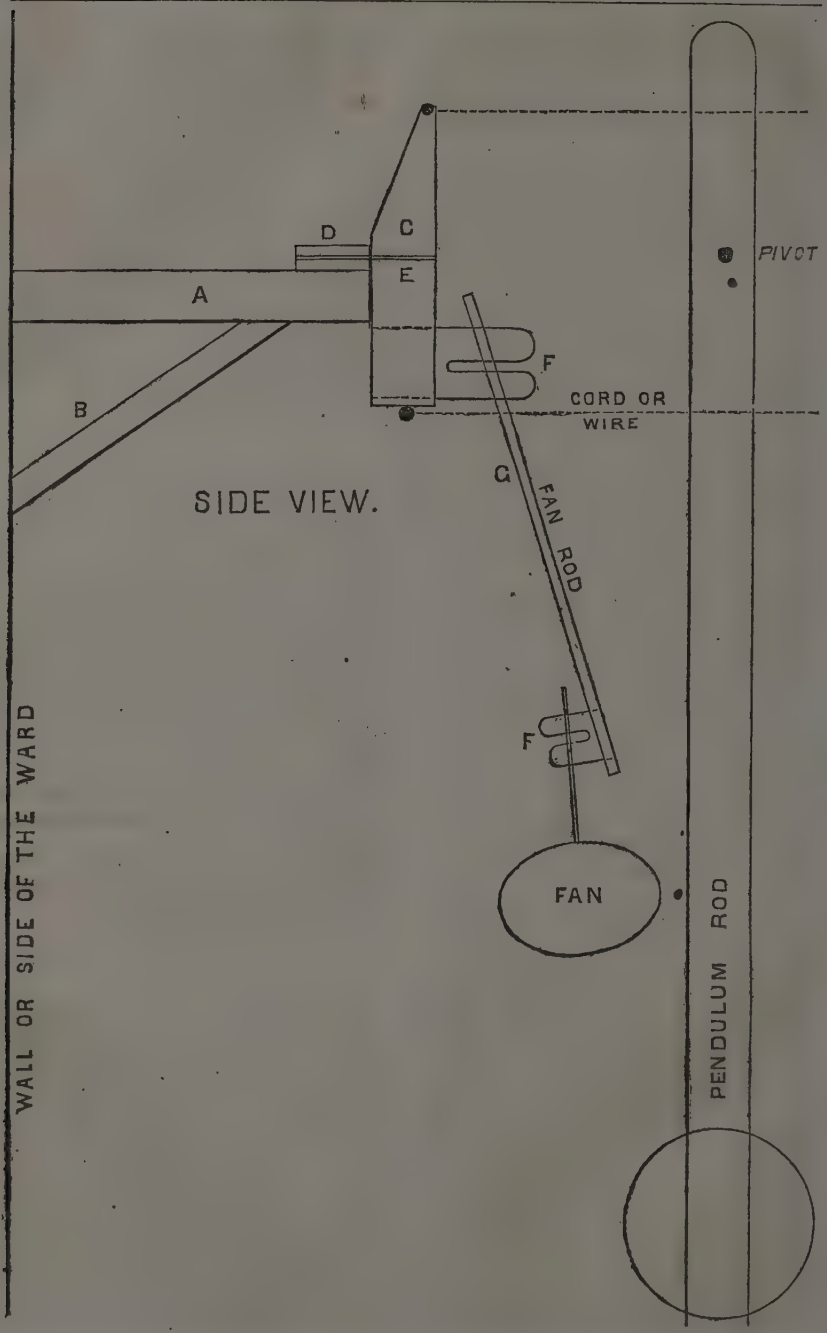
Please direct that the premium be sent to Dr. Taft, care of Judge Taft, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Most truly, yours,

D. J. Macgowan.

A Rough Sketch and Description of Dr. C. S. Taft's Hospital Fanning Arrangement, for the Mechanic.

A braced bracket (A and B) is projected from the wall of the hospital ward about two feet, or to suit the position of the bed. (D) is a strip of board, nailed fast to the top of the bracket, and running the length of the ward. (C) is the oscillating-block, hung loosely on a strong wire, (E), which is tightly driven into (D). These brackets are placed at convenient distances apart. The *blocks* are, of course, placed over each bed, usually six or seven feet from the floor. (F) is a stiff wire, bent something as represented, and driven fast into the block. The fan-rod (G) is run through this bent wire, (as seen,) the middle portion resting on the rod as a spring, to keep it in place. The same arrangement is at the bottom of the fan-rod, to hold the


D
C
E
A
B
F
CORD OR
WIRE
PIVOT
SIDE VIEW.
G
FAN ROD
F
FAN
WALL OR SIDE OF THE WARD
PENDULUM ROD

fan, which may be the common palm-leaf. These wires, or clasps, allow both the fan-rod and the fan itself to be placed in any position to suit the patient.

A cord, or wire, (copper wire is best,) is strung from one end of the ward to the other, or from the two outside blocks, and is attached to the top of each block; another cord, or wire, is attached to the *bottom* of the two outside blocks; both cords, or wires, are tightly drawn, while the blocks stand perpendicular. In this condition, the movement or oscillation of either of the outside blocks moves or oscillates the whole. And the whole *may* be worked by a *lever* from either end of the ward. But to give steadiness and regularity of motion to the fans, it is found best to extend the cords, or wires, at one end, and attach them to the rod of a pendulum, at equal distances, *above* and *below* the *pivot* upon which the rod swings. A weight, weighing fifteen or twenty pounds, is attached to the bottom of the rod. This pendulum may be on the outside of the ward, if desirable. By hanging the pendulum so as to swing transversely at the end of the ward, and extending the wires from the fan-blocks from *each side* of the ward around *pulleys*, and attaching them to the pendulum-rod as above, the movement of the pendulum operates *all* the fans in the ward, and is done by one man.

Such is the arrangement now in operation at the Lincoln Hospital, fanning sixty beds—thirty on each side of the ward.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEIGS.

Q. M. General's Office,
Washington, D. C., *July* 19, 1865.

John S. Blatchford, Esq.,
General Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., covering a Resolution of the Sanitary Commission, acknowledging the co-operation of the Quartermaster's Department, in the efforts and operations of the Sanitary Commission, during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion

I shall take pleasure in communicating the Resolution of the Commission to the officers under my command, and desire to express my thanks for the manner in which the Commission has acknowledged the assistance and aid which we have been able to render them.

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of transporting and delivering to the troops, whether in garrison, hospital, camp, or field, nearly all the supplies essential to life and comfort.

It stores and transports not only the supplies of clothing, equipment, shelter, and means of transportation, but the subsistence, hospital supplies, and ammunition, which are provided by other Departments.

Upon the efficient performance of its duties depend, therefore, in a great measure, the military efficiency, comfort, and health of the troops, and thence the success of military operations.

The Sanitary Commission, organizing sympathy, has given unity and character to the efforts of the friends and relatives of the soldier on a gigantic scale, and borne an important part in the war. It has supplied, without the delays which are inseparable from a complete official, pecuniary, and personal accountability, much which the regular Departments of supply could not so soon, or could not at all distribute.

Its agents have been everywhere, and have aided and assisted the officers, cheered many a weary and wounded man, and saved many a life. When the Secretary of the Commission first called upon me, at the outbreak of the war, I well remember the interview, and the joyful expression with which, after comparing our opinions and views, as to the manner in which the Commission could best fulfil its objects of usefulness, he said that I had given him a new hope and confidence, and that he then, for the first time, felt as though he had "touched bottom," and had found firm ground to stand upon.

Since then I have seen the operations of the Commission, not only in this city, and the extensive hospitals which surround it, but at the bases of supply, the temporary depots through which the wounded were passing after great battles, I have gratefully recognized the value of its labors to the soldier, to the officer and to the cause, and rejoiced that I was early brought into contact with it, and that I had been able to aid it by my own efforts and by those of officers under my direction.

This country has many proud memories to mingle with the sadness of the late war, and among the proudest will be the magnificent voluntary sympathy and charity to its representative soldiers, organized and conducted by the Sanitary Commission.

Wishing the members and officers of the Commission health and happiness, and long life to enjoy the honor and regard with which their names are crowned by a free people,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obt. servant, M. C. Meigs,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. General.

MISAPPLICATION OF SANITARY COMMISSION SUPPLIES.

LETTER FROM REV. F. N. KNAPP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letters were duly received calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that a returned soldier in your neighborhood is said to have in his possession various articles of clothing with the mark of the Sanitary Commission upon them, and you suggest the importance of having the affair cleared up by an investigation at the hospital near Washington where the soldier was recently an inmate.

Probably the facts are just as stated to you; it would be strange if to every thousand soldiers, honest in themselves, and grateful to the Commission for its services, as most of them are, there were not at least one man so unprincipled and devoid of gratitude as to lead him to steal sanitary stores, just as he would any other goods he could lay his hands on. And moreover, in the process of "breaking up" the general hospitals, now going rapidly on, though the system of issue by the Commission may have been, as we believe it has, eminently wise, and though the surgeons in charge may be watchful, it is simply impossible to prevent cunning men from secreting some of the articles which may be in use in the various wards, and which, of course, having been once appropriated to the hospital and regularly accounted for in the issues of the Commission, the Commission cannot keep a personal watch over.

The hospital you refer to was "broken up" some weeks ago, with ten or fifteen other hospitals in this vicinity. Of course no investigation can be made at the hospital itself in the case you refer to. But it seems to me eminently the duty of any friend of the Commission, who is cognizant or suspicious of the existence of such facts as you state in his own neighborhood, to see the man himself, and make a thorough examination in an open and straightforward manner. If such investigation should be made in the present case, as I trust it may be, will you inform me of the result?

One word more. Considering the vast amount of supplies issued by the Sanitary Commission, and the utter impossibility of the agent of the Commission keeping a personal watch over these supplies after they are once issued; considering, too, how soldiers, after they are once well, will sell articles of clothing which have been furnished to them when sick; considering these points, it really seems strange to me, not that occasionally goods bearing the Sanitary Commission mark are found in the wrong hands, but that such occurrences are rare as they are. Am I not right in this view of the case?

Sincerely your friend,

FRED. N. KNAPP,
Superintendent Special Relief.

MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Buffalo Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission.

WOMENS' PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

1307 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1865.

To the Aid Societies contributing to the Women's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission:

We send you to-day document No. 93, being the Farewell Address of the Sanitary Commission to its tributary branches and aid societies.

We have, of course, accepted it to guide our action at this office. Our Ladies' Executive Committee feels it a duty and a proud privilege once more to communicate with those who have worked with it so long, so faithfully, and so harmoniously. The close of the war has come upon us so suddenly that we feel like those who dream, as if the peace or the war were, one or the other, a vision. Yet the peace is a glorious present reality, and the cruel war, which yet was the means of banding us together in a work of holiest sympathy and love, is, with the necessity of our banded labor, among the things of the past. As we have toiled together in our days of sorrow, so let us together rejoice and give thanks, on this day of joy, to the great Ruler who has held the destinies of our dear country in His hands, and has preserved to us this precious heritage of our fathers, "now and *forever*, one and indivisible." We thank you for your warm, earnest, and untiring co-operation, feeling that, if the Philadelphia Agency of the Sanitary Commission is able to look with grateful satisfaction upon results accomplished, the praise is largely due to you as faithful co-workers in this blessed ministry to the suffering. Our work is closing, dear friends, but shall we ever forget how our hearts have been knit together during its accomplishment? Our memories of these years will never perish. The sorrow and

the agony cannot be forgotten; but, like a rainbow upon the storm, we shall look back with ever-returning joy to the help we were enabled to give to that most noble of instrumentalities for good whose work has been so vast and so beneficent—the United States Sanitary Commission.

MARIA C. GRIER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Army and Navy Claim Agency.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

This Agency is established to prosecute the claims of those who have been in the service of the United States, in the Army and Navy, and their dependents, for Pensions, Arrears of pay, Bounty, Prize-Money, and all other Army and Navy claims on the Government, *WITHOUT CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANT.*

CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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General Agent.

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Newark	David A. Ryerson
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Erie	A. J. Foster
Wilkesbarre	Hubbard B. Payne
Carbondale	D. N. Lathrope
Meadville	D. C. McCoy
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Amity	J. D. Huston

DELAWARE.

Wilmington	Levi Clark Bird

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Grafton	James M. Scrogin

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Zanesville	David Hull
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Steubenville	W. A. Walden
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Leavenworth.....Chas. H. Crane
Lawrence.....Eugene L. Akin

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.....C W. Seaton

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.....M. P. Barry

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U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Central Office, 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

This Bureau is established with the following objects:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

The services of the Bureau are given gratuitously.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this Bureau for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D. D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M. D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M. D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M. D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penn.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL D., Vice-President.
Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer.
Jno. S. Blatchford, General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M. D., Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D. D. Geo. T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.
C. R. Agnew, M. D. Charles J. Stillé.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

F. N. KNAPP, Supt., Washington, D. C.
J. B. ABBOTT, Chief Asst., Washington, D. C.

"SOLDIERS' HOMES" AND "LODGES."

[OBJECTS. Temporary aid and protection,—food, lodging, care, &c.,—for soldiers in transitu, chiefly the discharged, disabled, and furloughed.]

Alexandria, Va. "ALEXANDRIA LODGE." Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Superintendent.

Annapolis, Md. "HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS." Mrs. Hopes Sayres, Matron.

Baltimore, Md. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 62 Conway Street. A. E. Hastings, Supt.

"SOLDIERS' LODGE." Opposite Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station. ——, Superintendent.

Boston, Mass. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 76 Kingston street. Charles F. Mudge, Supt., near Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

Buffalo, N. Y. "SOLDIERS' REST." Exchange street, opposite Central Railroad Depot. Mrs. H. Indevine, Matron.

Cairo, Ill. "SOLDIERS' HOME." C. N. Shipman, Superintendent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Cincinnati, O. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Third street. Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Supt.

Cleveland, Ohio. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Joseph Jerome, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio. "SOLDIERS' HOME." T. E. Botsford, Superintendent.

Detroit, Michigan. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 81 Jefferson Avenue.

Harrisburg, Pa. Near the Railroad Depot. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." W. H. Hadley, Supt.

Hartford, Ct. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Near Railroad Depot. O. B. Segir, Superintendent.

Jeffersonville, Indiana. "SOLDIERS' HOME." New Market street, near the Depot. E. T. Smith, Superintendent.

Louisville, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." V. Scott, Superintendent.

Memphis, Tenn. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Near landing. C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Nashville, Tenn. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Captain I. Brayton, Superintendent.

New Orleans, La. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Corner Magazine and Julia streets. Sumner Bullard, Superintendent.

New York City. "DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 45 Grove street, near Blecker. Dr. M. M. Marsh, Superintendent.

Paducah Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." E. D. Way, Superintendent.

Portsmouth, Va. "SOLDIERS' HOME.' John Alcooke, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Pa. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Corner 13th and Christian streets, near Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Depot. Col. C. E. Soest, Supt.

Richmond, Va. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent.

Washington, D. C. "THE HOME." No. 374 North Capitol street. J. B. Clark, Supt.

"HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS." No. 380 North Capitol street. J. B. Clark, Supt.

"LODGE No. 4." No. 389 H street. ——, Supt.

"LODGE No. 5." Maryland Av., near Washington & Alexandria R.R. Station. ——, Supt.

"LODGE No. 6." Foot of Sixth street. Howard McPherran, Superintendent.

Wilmington, N. C. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Market street. F. B. Foster, Supt.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICES.

[OBJECTS.—To give aid in procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, arrears of pay and bounty, and other claims upon government. To supply clothing, hospital delicacies, crutches, &c. To give transportation, information, &c.]

Alexandria, Va. Office in Soldiers' Lodge. Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Agent.

Annapolis, Md. Office of United States Sanitary Commission. W. H. Holstein, Agent.

Baltimore, Md. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 288 West Baltimore street. J. T. Pancost, Agent.

Boston, Mass. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 76 Kingston street.

Buffalo, N. Y. Branch United States Sanitary Commission, Adams' Block, No 209 Washington street.

Cairo, Ill. Office in "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Agent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Agent.

Chattanooga, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Chicago, Ill. United States Sanitary Commission.

Cincinnati, Ohio. United States Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth streets.

Cleveland, Ohio. Branch United States Sanitary Commission.

Detroit, Mich. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned street.

Dubuque, Ia. United States Sanitary Commission. Rev. E. S. Morris, Agent.

Harrisburg, Penn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Office in "Soldiers' Home," New Market street, near railroad depot. E. T. Smith, Agent.

Knoxville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Leavenworth, Kansas. United States Sanitary Commission. J. R. Brown, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. United States Sanitary Commission, Fifth street.

Memphis, Tenn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge," near landing. C. W. Christy, Agent.

Milwaukie, Wis. Mrs. Colt.

Nashville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission. E. Root, Agent.

New Orleans, La. Special Relief Office, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 96 Julia street. O. C. Bullard, Agent.

New York City, N. Y. "Special Relief Office," Cooper Union, No. 10 Third Avenue. Mrs. W. P. Griffin, Chairman Special Relief Committee.

Paducah, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Agent.

Philadelphia, Pa. United States Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut street, third story, back. Colonel Soest, Agent.

Portsmouth, Va. Office in "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Agent.

Vicksburg, Miss. United States Sanitary Commission. J. G. Brown.

Washington, D. C. "Special Relief Office," No. 389 H street, between 13th and 14th streets. J. B. Abbott, Chief Assistant.

Wheeling, Va. United States Sanitary Commission.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., No. 18 West st., Boston, Mass.
U. S. San. Com., Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.
U. S. San. Com., State House, New Haven, Ct.
U. S. San. Com., 1307 Chestnut st., Philada.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. San. Com., 244 F st., Washington, D. C.
U. S. San. Com., Camp Distribution, Va.
U. S. San. Com., 288 W. Balt. st., Balt., Md.
U. S. San. Com., Harper's Ferry, Va.
U. S. San. Com., Annapolis, Md.
U. S. San. Com., Camp Parole, Md.
U. S. San. Com., Norfolk, Va.
U. S. San. Com., City Point, Va.
U. S. San. Com., Newbern, N. C.
U. S. San. Com., Beaufort, S. C.
U. S. San. Com., New Orleans, La.

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., corner Vine and Sixth sts., Cincinnati, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 95 Bank st., Cleveland, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 66 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. San. Com., No. 2 Adams' Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
U. S. San. Com., No. 59 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Penna.
U. S. San. Com., No. 32 Larned st., Detroit, Mich.
U. S. San. Com., Columbus, O.
U. S. San. Com., Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

PROTECTIVE
War-Claim Association

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE 35 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.

2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

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